

ANNUAL REPORT

Year -2023-24

The institutional initiatives move around efficient and effective roles to expedite the system and individual to achieve its goal....



**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION & STUDIES
(CDECS), JAIPUR**

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From Officials Desks....

Greetings from CDECS!!

We are delighted to share our Annual Report for the year 2023-24 i.e. our 27th year in the field of development with greater zeal and enthusiasm to excel for larger benefits of the system and society by putting things differently at Knowledge, Thoughts, Vision and Action levels..

Although, the development organizations has limitations in terms of working more on the line where the governance moves. However, we always strive to have higher level benefits even in the limited horizon. It is our pleasure to contribute effectively in these reporting years towards empowering and strengthening the initiative related to development of marginal and poor people, households through its expertise of Trainings and Capacity Building, Research & Evaluation and Development Interventions. The key role is to set strong tone in order to execute the initiatives and actions in efficient, effective manner to have greater scope for sustainability. In the year 2023-24, we have taken up the critical action on the special issues of life, 'the water' under Jal Jeevan Mission, In addition, the other major interventions of the organization is towards trainings, research, monitoring, evaluations and executions of various development programmes related to socio-economic, infrastructure and natural resource management, Vulnerability & Climate change, Land Management and Facilitating acceptable land acquisition mechanism. We have been actively involved in the Research, Evaluation and Assessment studies in 03 important Acts passed by the Central Ministry namely, NFSA, 2013, RTE, Act 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

We have high words who favor us and made us to perform our duties deliver the appreciable results. We wish their support and cooperation time and again in order to excel in our initiatives, actions and the journey so far very successfully.

With Best Wishes,

Ramawtar Vijay
Chairperson
Email id- cdecspjr@gmail.com

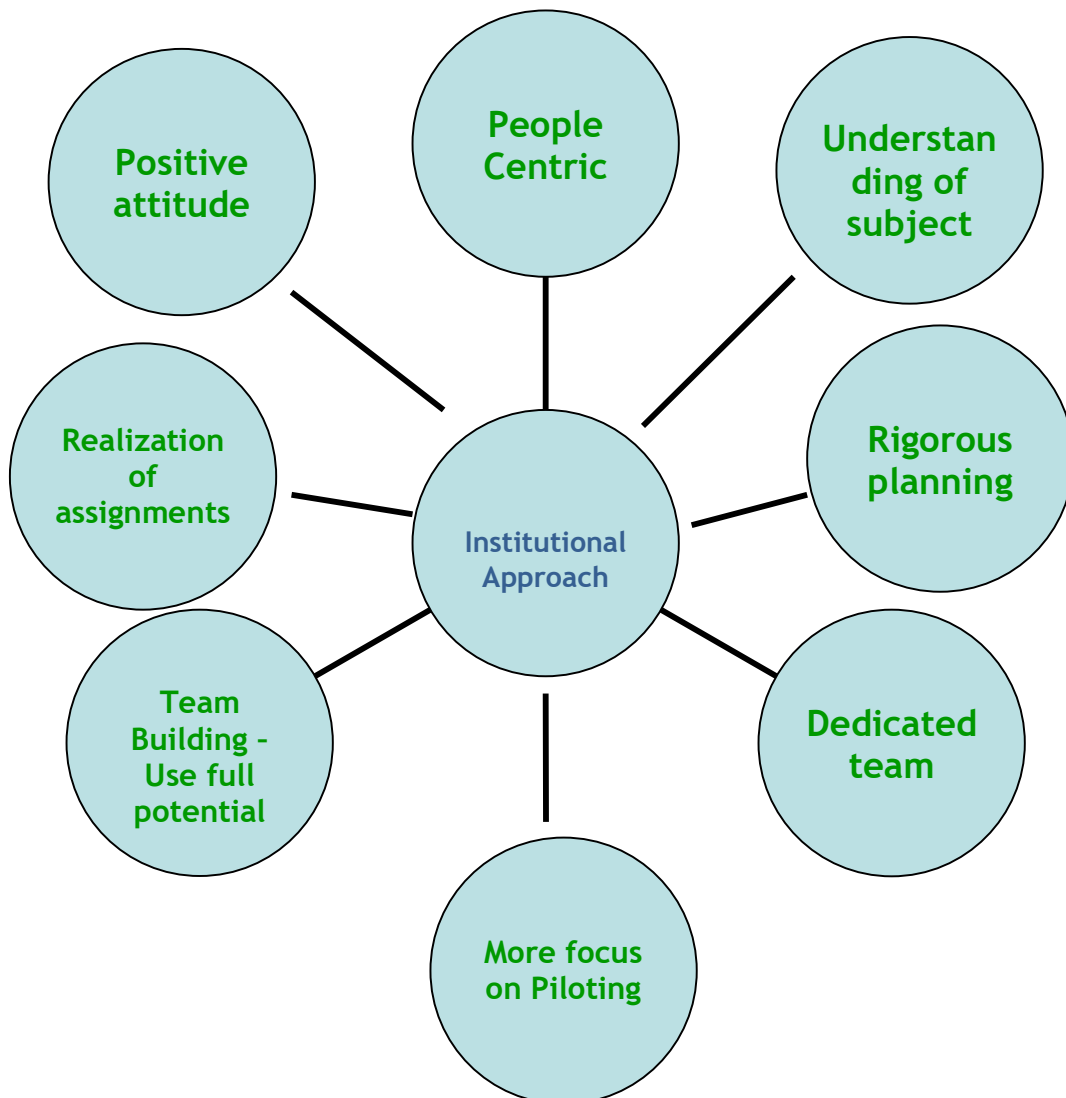
1.Vision, Mission & Legal Status

Vision	Mission	Legal Status
<p>To establishing a empowered civil society consisting of free and equal citizens, who could solve their problem/ find solution by sitting together for common cause and work to benefit and empower the least advantaged of the society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To be a credible organization that upholds the values of accountability and transparency in every assignment & activity it undertakes. ■ To facilitate better people participation in all development interventions so State governments and civil society can work together to Change Lives. ■ To be a dynamic & not-for-profit institutions that creates replicable, sustainable, outcome driven innovations that help in overall development of mankind eradicate poverty across the country ■ To enhance the quality of life of the marginalized and less privileged in our society by addressing concerns of hunger, quality education, drinking water and livelihood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1958 - 526Jaipur/1995-96. ● Registered under FCRA Act, 1976 - Reg.No. 125560147 ● IT Act - 12A - 1166 ● PAN No.AAAAC0937 H ● Service tax Reg.No. AAAAC0937HST 001

2. Institutional Approach & Focus

The organization is well equipped with qualified staff drawn from different discipline, sectors & streams that are taking care and contributing with full potential to the initiatives and actions to undertake activities successfully.

The organization has credibility in implementing community based projects and has considerable experience in capacity building and community mobilization. While implementing various projects the organization has gained considerable knowledge about the various dimensions of community interaction that will come in handy in the implementation of this project.

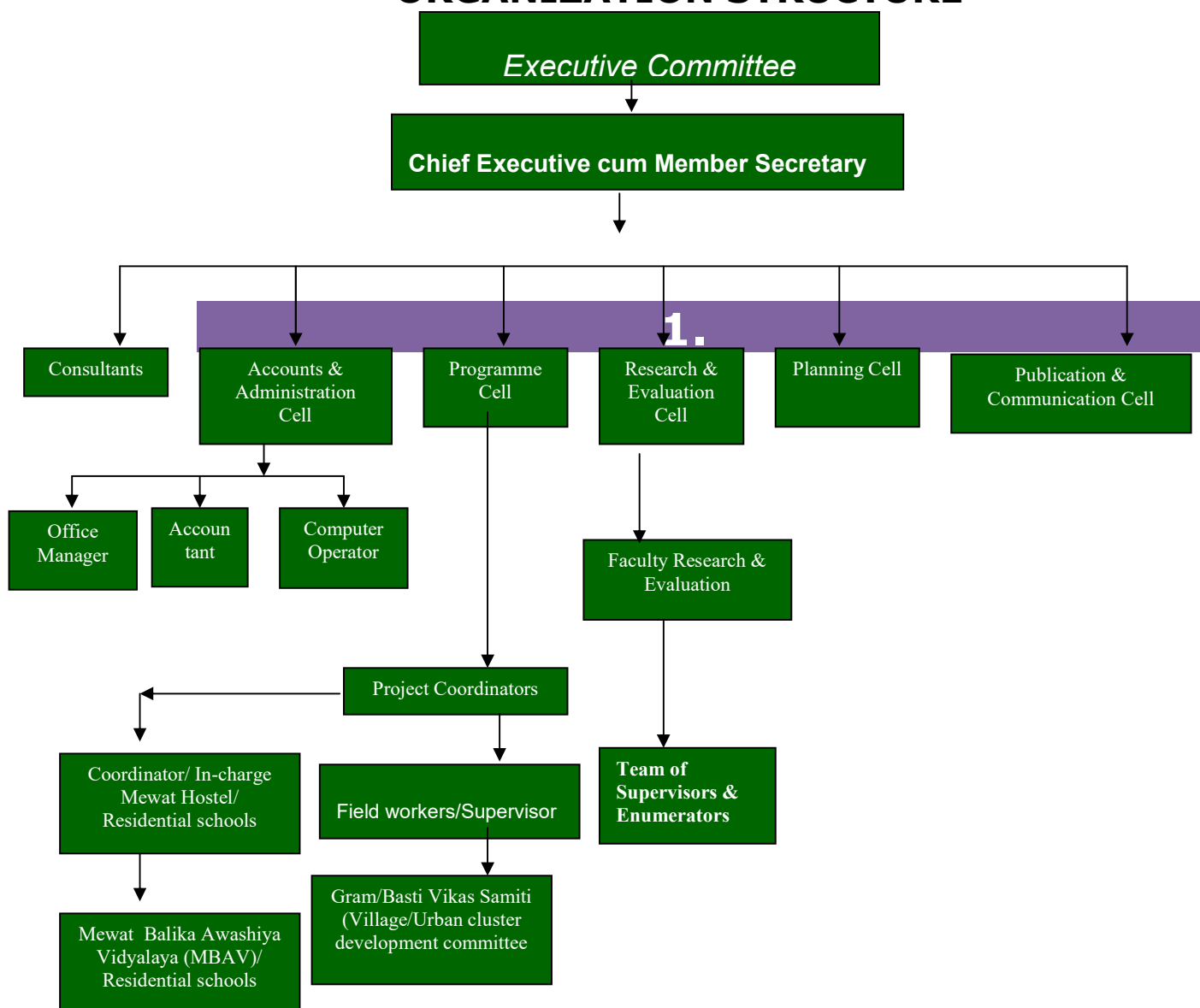


3.Organizational Structure & Management

We firmly believe in decentralization and participatory processes so that every individual should be involved to best of it skills and interest to utilize the human fullest potential. Largely our task is toward supporting them with desired level of support right from senior level to the field workers and volunteers.

Organizational structures of the including Field Management

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



4. Shouldering responsibility for safe drinking water in rural villages

CDECS has been selected as "Key Resource Centre (KRC)" by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India for 06 states namely, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman, DNH and Diu, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. This mission largely focuses on source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation and rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission is working on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM is in a process to have larger community involvement and create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.

In order to ensure the larger involvement of community level stakeholders, four day training has been planned and undertaken in the district for community level stakeholders and Gram Panchayat representatives. The core objectives of the community level stakeholders Level-3 training is to undertake the installation of FHTCs in their villages with proper planning, execution, monitoring and support so that the initiatives under JJM remain functional on a long term and sustainable basis. As KRC, we have undertaken a four day training of community stakeholders in Banswara district in order to equip the community level stakeholders on the fundamentals of Jal Jeevan Mission and their roles. This training certainly has helped in getting better insights, vision and drawing future strategy to execute JJM in their respective villages and undertake active role of VWSCs in a strategic manner.

Progress during Year 2022-23

State Name	2023-24			
	No. of GPs Covered	No. of Participants	Male	Female
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	136	7317	2271	5046

Intervention as ISA in Jharkhand

A) **Formation, Capacity building & Strengthening of VWSC members on JJM:**

Identification and survey of villages for the existing VWSC with functional and existence. The VWSC is formed under

SBM (G), which is found inactive in few villages. Conducted meeting with the members, capacitate on sanitation and Jal

Jeevan Mission objective and implementation followed by their responsibility in the project. In

Telmoccho, VWSC is inactive and the water scheme is not operational since last 02 months, facilitated several round of Meetings with community and VWSC/WUGs to make scheme operational as per JJM guideline. Now the scheme is operational and FHTC with regular supply of drinking water in the area. There is regular interaction with VWSC members in the village, communication for FHTC with collection of Jal Kar with ownership of community on Operation & maintenance of water scheme for providing uninterrupted supply of Water in community. Also facilitated members on promotion & usage of sanitary units, management of solid waste management, emphasized on grey water management in village.



B) **Water Quality Surveillance –**

C) A regular activity based on uniform drinking water quality monitoring protocol undertaken in villages of the Baghmara block, Dhanbad division 2 with community, Gram Panchayat and its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. or Schools using Field Test Kits (FTKs) and similar assessments to identify and evaluate factors associated with drinking water which could pose a risk to health. Capacity building of women from each village on testing the water quality of the resource available in the village conducted in 04 panchayats covering 12 villages followed by distribution of FTK kit to Jalsahiya and team.



C) **Water Resource mapping (PLA exercise):** An assessment of functionality of rural household tap connections based on survey conducted in 60 villages of Baghmara block allotted by DWSD, Dhanbad Division 2. Organized PRA/PLA exercise in villages i.e. Transit walk, resource mapping, meeting with community people, involvement of multi stakeholders (PRI, PHED, ICDS, Education, BDO) with their valuable guidance for FHTC under JJM. Facilitation in the preparation of

village action plan (VAP) prepared by community people i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. based on baseline survey, resource mapping and felt needs of village community to provide FHTC to every rural household, treat the generated grey water and plan its reuse, undertake surveillance activities, etc. VAP also indicates the fund requirement and timelines for completion of work under the Mission and will be approved by the Gram Sabha.

- D) **Baseline survey:** Baseline survey is conducted in allotted 60 villages of Baghmara block in collection of data based on water and sanitation i.e.

history of water supply / availability in the village, details of any drought/ scarcity flood or any other natural calamity pattern; history of arrangements like water supply through tankers, water supply source strengthening, general trend of water availability, major water-borne diseases; existing status of village water supply including source, water quality issues, if any, and O&M arrangement; current availability of water in water source(yield measured) and its long-term sustainability, need assessment of water required in village and the available resources.



- E) **IEC/BCC activities:** Information, Education and dissemination of JJM & SBM messages focused on potable water with management communicated spread in villages through various IEC activities i.e. Folk songs in local language/ presentation of importance of water, FHTC scheme, Grey water management, Nukkad natak, Involvement of SHGs and Mahila mandal, activities in school with school children on water & sanitation practices such as hand washing, disposal of waste water, communicated amongst participants. The activities addressed to the participants, giving a brief introduction to the Jal Jeevan Mission followed by sharing objectives of the program, save water, quality of water, SLWM and grey water management with use of sanitation practices in house by each member in the village.



5. Evaluation of National Food Security Act, 20013

We have been empanelled with Ministry of Consumer Affair, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Food & Public Distribution, Govt. of India to undertake Third party monitoring and Evaluation of execution of NFSA for the period 2020-2023. The process of Concurrent Evaluation of the Implementation of NFSA, 2013 has been undertaken in the 09 States/UTs allocated by the Ministry.

The allotted States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, DNH, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan & Jharkhand. The execution of NFSA, 2013 has been taken in the States, districts, Tehsils/Taluka, Blocks, Gram Panchayats/ Urban wards/ villages with required preparation and capacity with the help of a dynamic team of officials and functionaries. The empirical data have been obtained from the States, districts, FPS, and benefitted households (PHH & AAY) associated with NFSA, 2013.



The selection of the right beneficiary and ration card management are the crucial aspects of NFSA, 2013, and instrumental in the successful execution of the National Food Security Act. The overall success of NFSA, 2013 lies in the effective management of its execution and coverage of the right beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act. Also, it should focus on establishing an effective mechanism for the identification of eligible beneficiaries, management of left-out beneficiaries, and providing a congenial environment and access to

the system for applying for new cards and ration card modification i.e. addition or deletion based on present family profile and conditions.

Coverage of districts state-wise under Third Party Evaluation during 2023-24

Sl. no	States/UTs	No. of districts	NFSA HHs	Non-NFSA HHs	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	750	150	900
2.	Maharashtra	12	751	85	836
3.	Gujarat	8	503	96	599
4.	Rajasthan	8	500	100	600
5.	Telangana	4	250	44	294
6.	Jharkhand	4	250	19	269
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	250	50	300
8.	Goa	1	50	25	75
9.	Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	60	3	63
	Total	54	3364	572	3936

Key Recommendations & Cross- learning for States/UTs

- The States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana shows the coverage of the target given under the NFSA and also give additional ration cards to the left-out beneficiaries from the state Chief Minister's fund. In Goa state, additional coverage of 2.4 percent than the target under NFSA (12,771 beneficiaries). There are States/UTs where the coverage as NFSA target is yet to be achieved namely, Rajasthan (2.5 percent which is about 9 Lac members), Maharashtra (4.9 percent targeted NFSA beneficiaries which is around 34 lac members), Gujarat (3.5 percent which is about 10 lakh members) and in Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu (7.5 percent were the left out beneficiaries).
- In Maharashtra, a special drive was supported by the district for inclusion and exclusion.
- In terms of advance delivery of food grains, there were 03 states (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa & Rajasthan) out of the sample 09 states/UTs where advance delivery of food grains has been reported. The states where FPS did not receive advance food grains were Maharashtra (32%), Gujarat (32%), Telangana (65 percent), Jharkhand (6 percent), Chhattisgarh (10 percent) and Diu (100 percent).
- In terms of better visibility and empowering women under NFSA, they have been recognized as heads of household. The sample States/ UTs were showing better coverage in terms of recognizing women as head of household in the ration cards, in 03 states/UTs viz. Diu, Goa & Chhattisgarh), the women in more than 90 percent of families were designated as head of households. However, in the 03 sample states /UTs,

it between 60-90 percent (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Telangana & in remaining 03 States it is less than 60 viz. Gujarat (32.2 percent), Jharkhand(50.8 percent) and Rajasthan (21.2 percent).

- With regards to nomination/ home delivery facilities to old, infirm & disabled members, it has been reported in only one state (Andhra Pradesh) out of the 09 sample states/UTs. In all the 12 sample districts ration cardholders were availing of the home delivery facility at all the 60 sample FPSs through Mobile Dispensing Unit (MDU) & Volunteers. It is high time to initiate the nomination/ home delivery facility for old, infirm & disabled members of NFSA food grains in the state /UTs namely, DNH, Daman and Diu, Goa, Telangana, Chhattisgarh Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Jharkhand.
- There has been wide publicity on ONORC through Hoardings on ONORC at prominent places and the sample FPS has been reported in 04 sample states namely, DNH, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana, whereas, it needs to be take up in the states /UTs namely, Rajasthan.
- The doorstep delivery has been reported in all the sample 08 states/UTs except Goa & 05 sample FPS in Jharkhand (Latehar & Palamu district) where the FPS owner has been to lift food grains from a godown located at nearby Taluka.
- The Installation & operation of e-PoS machine was reported functional at 100 percent sample FPS in the 06 sample states/UTs except Rajasthan (95.0%), Maharashtra (93.3 percent) and Chhattisgarh (95 percent each).
- The electro-weighing machine was reported in 100 percent sample FPS in 08 states/UTs namely, DNH, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Rajasthan, Goa, Jharkhand & Andhra Pradesh except in Maharashtra. The Electronic weighing machine integrated with e PoS machine was reported installed and reported operation at the 04 sample FPS in Andhra Pradesh (91.7 percent), Jharkhand (95 percent) & Telangana & Chhattisgarh (100 percent). It can infer that, the satisfaction of getting proper quantity of food grains has been reported higher in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Telangana.

6. Cross verification survey of PMGKAY

Providing access to adequate quantity of quality food grains at affordable prices to people to live life with dignity is the key to the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. The NFSA Act, 2013 translated the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) from a welfare approach to a rights-based approach to social protection. Since the enactment of the NFSA, the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs, and Public Distribution has been monitoring the progress of NFSA/PDS implementation mainly through official sources. It includes periodic progress reports, regular meetings, field visits, etc. The Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies, Government of Gujarat took the lead in undertaking the comprehensive cross verification survey of the PMGKAY intervention in sample areas of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts. The sole aim is to assess the execution of PMGKAY in the area in terms of accessibility and coverage, timeliness, quality, consumer satisfaction, and largely the impact on the family especially women and children on Savings, spending the savings on other commodities/purposes, improving health, increase in opportunities of education and family satisfaction, etc. The cross-verification survey has been assigned to the Monitoring Institute CDECS.

In the Union Budget 2023-24, the Finance Minister announced that to ensure Food and Nutritional security, a scheme will be launched to supply free foodgrain to all Antyodaya (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) for the next one year under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). The scheme was implemented from 1st January 2023. The Central Government is bearing the entire expenditure of about Rs.2 lakh crore under the new scheme.

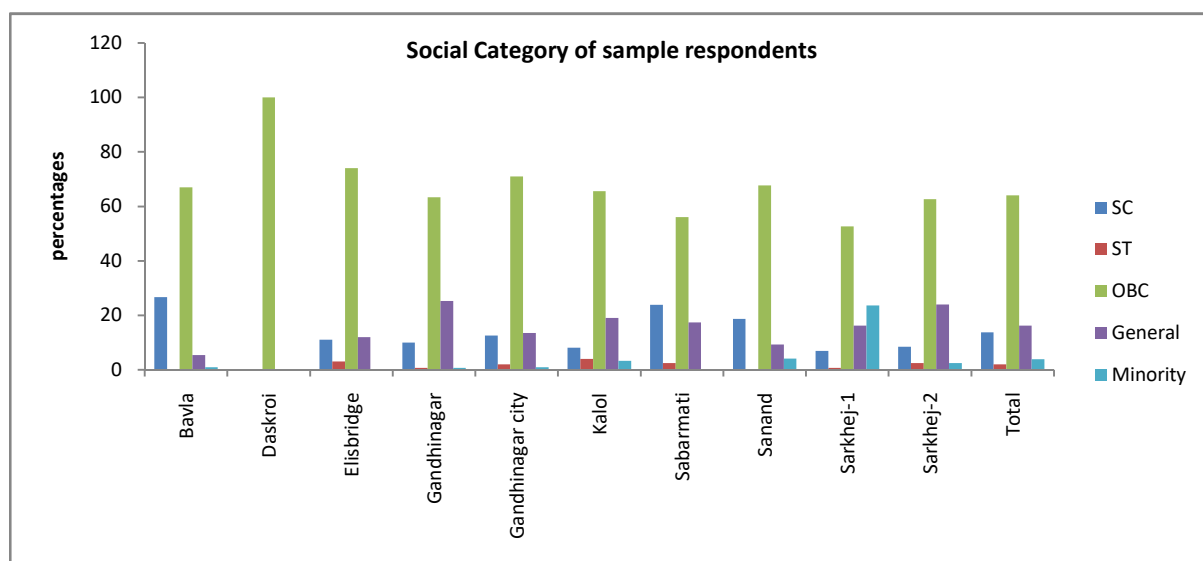
Following the mandate of PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) of the Government of India, the Government of Gujarat is implementing the PMGKAY. The State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Gujarat is executing the PMGKAY across the state through its Fair Price Shops (Public Distribution System).

Zone-wise coverage of Sample FPS and RCs holders

S. No.	Districts	Zones	Actual Sample FPS covered	Actual Sample AAY & PHH covered		
				AAY	PHH	Total
1	Ahmedabad	Sarkhej - 1	9	25	425	450
2	Ahmedabad	Elisbridge	6	13	288	301
3	Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	15	22	726	748
4	Ahmedabad	Sarkhej - 2	19	25	938	963
5	Ahmedabad	Sanand	14	181	519	700
6	Ahmedabad	Bavla	7	25	327	352
7	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	1	2	49	51
8	Gandhinagar	Kalol	17	65	783	848

9	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	3	12	138	150
10	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar City	9	19	426	445
	Total		100	389	4619	5008

This Cross-verification of PMGKAY (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana) in Gujarat under the implementation of the NFSA Act, 2013, to assess whether the food grains (ration) provided by the Government through Fair Price Shops under PMGKAY reaches to all the NFSA beneficiaries in terms of cost, quality, and timeliness.



The cross-verification survey of the PMGKAY intervention in the sample area of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts. The sole aim of the cross verification is to assess the execution of PMGKAY in the area in terms of accessibility and coverage, timeliness, quality, consumer satisfaction, and largely the impact on the family especially women and children on Savings, spending the savings on other commodities/purpose, improving health, increase in opportunities of education and family satisfaction, etc. and monitor the changes brought at the system level and at the targeted beneficiary level.

Concluding Remarks

In a nutshell, it can be said that the execution of PMGKAY is instrumental in the sample zones / Talukas of the sample districts namely, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. The system, process, management, and practices were planned systematically as a result all the sample households reported they have been getting free ration under PMGKAY since January 2023 without any gap. The quality and quantity have been taken care which was reported acceptable and reported good quality and grievance related to short supply was almost negligible.

The cross verification survey of execution of PMGKAY focuses on the effectiveness of the scheme of distribution of free ration to NFSA beneficiaries and also to assess the benefits the sample households accrued in meeting as well as adding value in their socio-economic life. Most of the beneficiaries are agricultural laborers in rural areas and casual laborers in urban areas. They find this scheme a strong backbone for poor families in solving the hunger problem. The major benefits reported, there was the saving of money due to getting subsidized food grains under PMGKAY and they feel thankful towards the Central Government and State Government. Also, they feel that it helped in assuring food security in the family. Their children and other family members have easy access to two square meals with full satisfaction. The free food grains under PMGKAY also help in the improvement of social well-being namely, improvement in well-being, promotive health & quality of life. The majority of sample households reported that the family found children & family members getting sufficient meals/ food, which helped in improving the child's weight & health. However, sample households reported that food security is a powerful assurance for families, with significant positive implications for child health and development including impacts on physical, social, cognitive & behavioural development. The state has also played an instrumental role in realizing the benefits of PMGKAY at the beneficiaries' level by timely supporting the execution of the PMGKAY in the district, sub-district, and FPS. Also, the additional commodities namely, sugar, whole gram, fortified salt, Millet, fortified rice and cooking oil an important elements for the sample families to realize their access to balanced food which certainly has a positive impact on children and other family members. The initiatives related to the development of 'My Ration Mobile



App' can be well appreciated which has increased the access of information to NFSA beneficiaries. Lastly, the sample respondents wish the PMGKAY execution could be continued for a few more years.

7. Social Impact Assessment under Land acquisition Act, 2013

SIA has now become an integral part of the project preparation process for economic and infrastructure especially when there is issues of Land Acquisitions. **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013** that replaced the colonial Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894 requires the conduct of a mandatory Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study prior to initiation of land acquisition. The legislation also specifies an elaborate process for the conduct of the SIA study and its subsequent evaluation through Expert Group. SIA was incorporated in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 for the following reasons:

- It was introduced to mitigate the undemocratic and anti-people aspects of the antiquated colonial law of 1894 that have led to bitter conflicts and confrontations in the past.
- As a check to reduce the arbitrariness of administrative decision making.
- Increases bargaining powers of the farmers to negotiate fairer compensation and makes them partakers of development.
- No excess land exceeding what is required is acquired.
- Excessive power in the hands of the district collector, who used to decide which land to be acquired and how soon it can be acquired.
- The Supreme Court of India had already mandated rehabilitation and resettlement even before the new law was enacted. There was a national policy that existed on the subject but violations remained rampant. The SIA was created to provide a framework that would ensure its implementation.

SIA study Undertaken during the year

S. No.	description about the assignment	Name of the Client
1.	3	4
1.	Social Impact Assessment Study of Mohan Lal Sukhadiya (Dewas) Dam -III & IV, Water Diversion Project, M.L.S. (Dewas) Division Udaipur covering 06 villages namely Ambawa, Pattiya, Nayawas, Naal , Nathiyathal & Padlon Ka Chorah of Tehsil Gogunda, District Udaipur.	DILEEP Buildcom, Bhopal
2.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP)	Joint Secretary, Dept. of Industry, Govt. of Rajasthan
3.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP)	Department of PHED, GOR
4.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP)	Department of PHED, GOR
5.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP)	Joint Secretary, Dept. of Industry, Govt. of

		Rajasthan
6.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) ISARDA Drinking water project -Lalsote, Dausa	Dausa Collector
7.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) - Bouli Tehsil, district Sawai Madhopur	SE, PHED, ISARDA Project
8.	Preparation of SIA report and Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) - Chouth Ka Barwara, Tehsil, district Sawai Madhopur	SE, PHED, ISARDA Project



जनसुनवाई में उपस्थित प्रभावित खातेदार/हिस्सेदार



जनसुनवाई में प्रभावित खातेदार अपनी बात रखते हुए



जनसुनवाई में प्रभावित खातेदार मांग रखते हुए



जनसुनवाई में प्रभावित खातेदारों को मांग/राय/सुझाव रखने के लिए आमंत्रित करने हुए



जनसुनवाई में सरपंच प्रतिनिधि प्रभावित खातेदारों की तरफ से सुझाव देते हुए



जनसुनवाई में प्रभावित महिला खातेदार अपनी मांग भूमि अवाप्ति अधिकारी को देते हुए

8. Research & Evaluation studies

Research, Monitoring & Evaluation/ Assessment studies are the core areas of the institutions. In the year 2023-24, it was privilege to work in multi-sates in the field of Socio-economic development, Land Management, Forest and environment and Education initiatives.

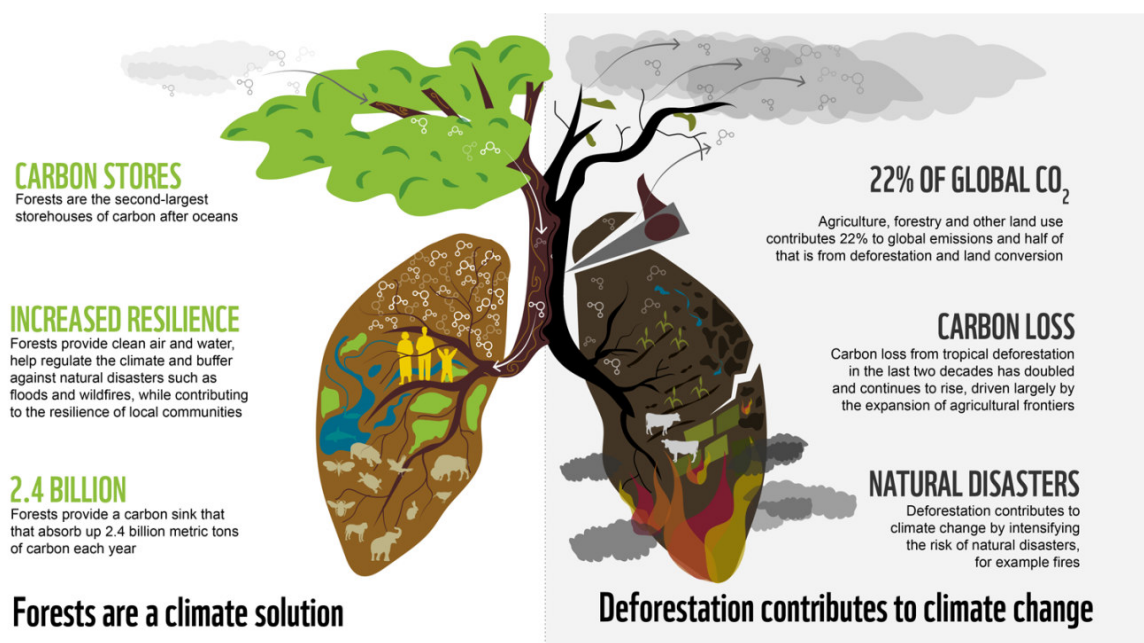
Detail of Studies –Research & Evaluation related to forest and Environment

Study Name/Title (Location of Study)	Name and Address of the Client	Contract Amount In lakh	No of States (Districts) Covered
Impact Assessment “Land Governance in Tripura State: Status and Impact of Policy Reforms and Regional Initiatives on Customary and Indigenous Laws (VI th Schedule Areas)”in Tripura State	Centre for Rural Studies, LBSNAA, Mussoorie Centre Director 0135-2632350	12.94 Lac	01(03 districts)
Impact Assessment of Urban & Rural Land Management: Conflict and Challenges in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.	Centre for Rural Studies, LBSNAA, Mussoorie Centre Director 0135-2632350	27.76 Lac	02(06 districts)
Mapping Jharkhand’s Climate Vulnerability - A District & Block Level Assessment Climate Projection and Vulnerability Report for Ramgarh District- Jharkhand under study “Vulnerability Assessment at the Block Level and Preparation of District Level Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for The State of Jharkhand (Under National Mission of Strategic Knowledge of Climate Change)”	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, CAMPA Jharkhand, Office of Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Van Bhawan, Doranda, Ranchi - 834002, Jharkhand	99.87 Lac	01(24 districts)
M&E - Third Party Evaluation of works undertaken under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in Jharkhand for the year 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22. (Third Party Evaluation)	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, CAMPA Jharkhand, Office of Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Van Bhawan, Doranda, Ranchi - 834002, Jharkhand	55.73 Lac	01(24 districts)
“Study on Effectiveness of SMCs in terms of fulfilling their duties including preparation and implementation of School Development Plan under Section 21and 22 of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009” (Third Party Evaluation)	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 5 th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi -11001	19.78 lac	05(03 districts)
“No child left behind: A study to examine the Education of Children in conflict with Law residing in observation/ special	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 5 th Floor, Chanderlok	19.78 lac	04(54 districts)

homes” (Third Party Evaluation)	Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi -11001		
“Adaptation of Schools to Online Education and Preparedness for creating a blended learning environment for children	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 5 th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi -11001	19.78 lac	05(015 districts)
Third Party Evaluation study of Plantations and Construction of Soil & Water Conservation Structures and Buildings executed under CAMPA during 2020-2021 to 2021-22”. in Rajasthan ” (Monitoring & Evaluation)	Department of Forest, Govt. of Rajasthan	49.73	01(33 districts)
Third Party Concurrent Evaluation of National Food Security Act, 2013 -2020-2023 (Third Party Evaluation)	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution, New Delhi	72 lac	09 states (140 districts)
Third Party Evaluation study of Plantations and Construction of Soil & Water Conservation Structures and Buildings executed under CAMPA during 2017-2018 to 2019-2020” covering 55 Forest Divisions in Rajasthan ” (Monitoring & Evaluation)	Department of Forest, Govt. of Rajasthan	59.27	01 state (33 districts)

A. Forest & Environment Interventions

Forests are a complex and vital component of the planet Earth’s ecosystem. Forests are essential not only to maintain earth’s health but are also important resource for economic growth, employment, food security, and energy, as well as to address climate change and other environmental challenges. Forests cover around **one-third** of all land on Earth and breathe life into our world, but it’s not



just the planet that suffers when they are destroyed. Forests are important for people's lives, homes and livelihoods and have a crucial role to play in tackling the biodiversity and climate crises.

Over **1.6 billion people** depend on forests for food or fuel, and some 70 million people worldwide - including many Indigenous communities - call forests home. Forests provide us with oxygen, shelter, jobs, water, nourishment and fuel. With so many people dependent on forests, the fate of our forests may determine our own fate as well.

In the development trajectory of the country & state, more often, forest lands are diverted to non-forest purposes which are, of course, development activities such as irrigation, hydropower, mining, construction of industrial units, roads, railways, canals and urban expansion, etc. No doubt, these activities assume great significance in a country like India, protecting and growing forests are equally or more important. While it is somewhat difficult to draw a line between the two indicating up to which point the nation can afford to address the development activities at the cost of forest, the resilience of the forest is the bare minimum requirement that should be maintained to allow for its regeneration.

The State CAMPA creates an Annual Plan of Operation (APO) every year to carry out its operations in the forestry sector. CAMPA's activities include compensatory afforestation, plantations under the Net Present Value scheme, maintenance of permanent nurseries, forest protection, natural forest management, biodiversity conservation, wildlife management, research, capacity building, strengthening and development of infrastructure for forest protection and management,

Source: WWF

information technology and communication, forest research, working plan works, awareness generation, and other related activities. To meet the objective of the CAMPA fund, various works and activities have been carried out by Jharkhand CAMPA in 59 Forest Divisions/Circles in all 24 districts of Jharkhand. These works include Afforestation, silviculture operations, construction of buildings (Hajat, Barrack, Forest Guard Quarter), check dams, and other forestry-related works. An evaluation is being conducted to assess how CAMPA is being implemented in the state of Jharkhand, the progress made, and the difficulties faced during the years 2019-20, 2020-21, and 2021-22. The evaluation also aims to assess the success and failure of various activities undertaken with support from CAMPA Fund to add value to afforestation, NPV, maintenance of permanent nurseries, forest protection, natural forest management, biodiversity conservation, wildlife management, research, capacity building, strengthening and development of infrastructure for forest protection and management, information technology and communication, forest research, working plan works, awareness generation, and other related activities. This evaluation aims to assess the practical impact of such an effort across different states.

The Evaluation Study

The Third Party Evaluation study titled "External Evaluation of works undertaken under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in Jharkhand for the Year 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 in 59 Forest Divisions/ Circles of Jharkhand State" is taken up by the CDECS as per the project M&E requirement. As part of project Monitoring & Evaluation, Third Party evaluation / Study is to be conducted for evaluation of survival rate of plants on

randomly selected sites (30% of all the Plantation sites) as well as for qualitative and quantitative assessment of various activities of the project and identification of areas for improvement. Under this third party evaluation, systematic stock taking and verification of physical outputs/ performance/ achievements and identification of process adherence and quality consciousness at various levels of project implementation has been undertaken. The third party will evaluate the CAMPA works undertaken as per Annual Plan of Operations (APO) of 2019-20, 2020-21 to 2021-22. The results and analysis derived from the assessment would enable the project to further improve the processes and strict adherence to the laid down guidelines.

The Objectives

The third party has evaluated the CAMPA works undertaken as per Annual Plan of Operations (APO) of 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22. The evaluation has been undertaken of the plantations and the works carried out in the given financial years. The results and analysis derived from the assessment would enable the project to improve further the processes and strict adherence to the laid down guidelines.

Hazaribagh (West) Forest Division

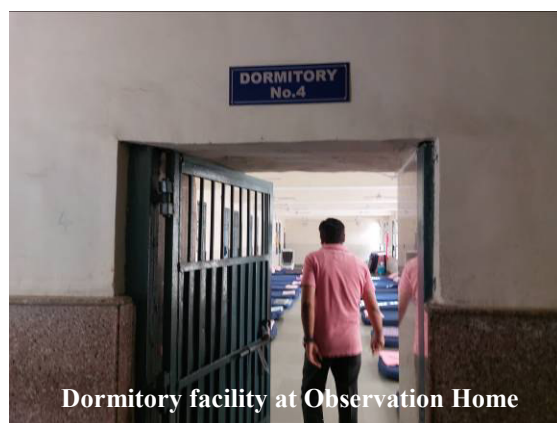


B. Child Projections and strengthening of education

Access to Education in addition to occupational skills enhances their interest towards change in behaviour. Change in human psychology cannot be done in a rush; it takes time, as numerous survivals of the past have to overcome. It has been assumed that education being a social institution, is interlinked with society and it has almost a two way relationship. On the one side education is a product of societal needs and in turn on the other side, it brings about change in the social structure. Moreover, availability and accessibility of education and continuing in school to CICL is determined by the expectations of children and system.



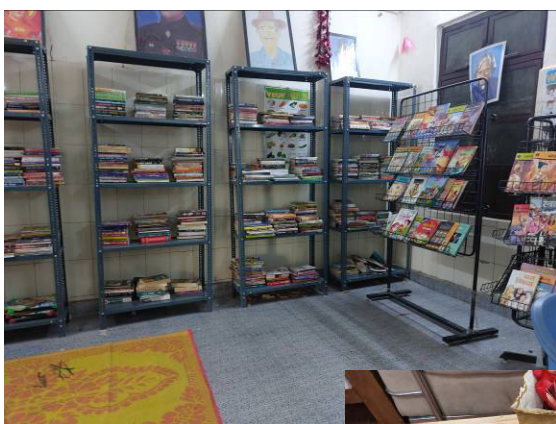
Observation Home at Delhi



Dormitory facility at Observation Home

This study aims at examining the educational opportunities being provided to the children in Observation Homes and Special Homes and also to study the educational background of the children presently staying at the Observation Homes and Special Homes.

This report on 'No child left behind: A study to examine the Education of Children in Conflict with Law residing in Observation/ special homes'.

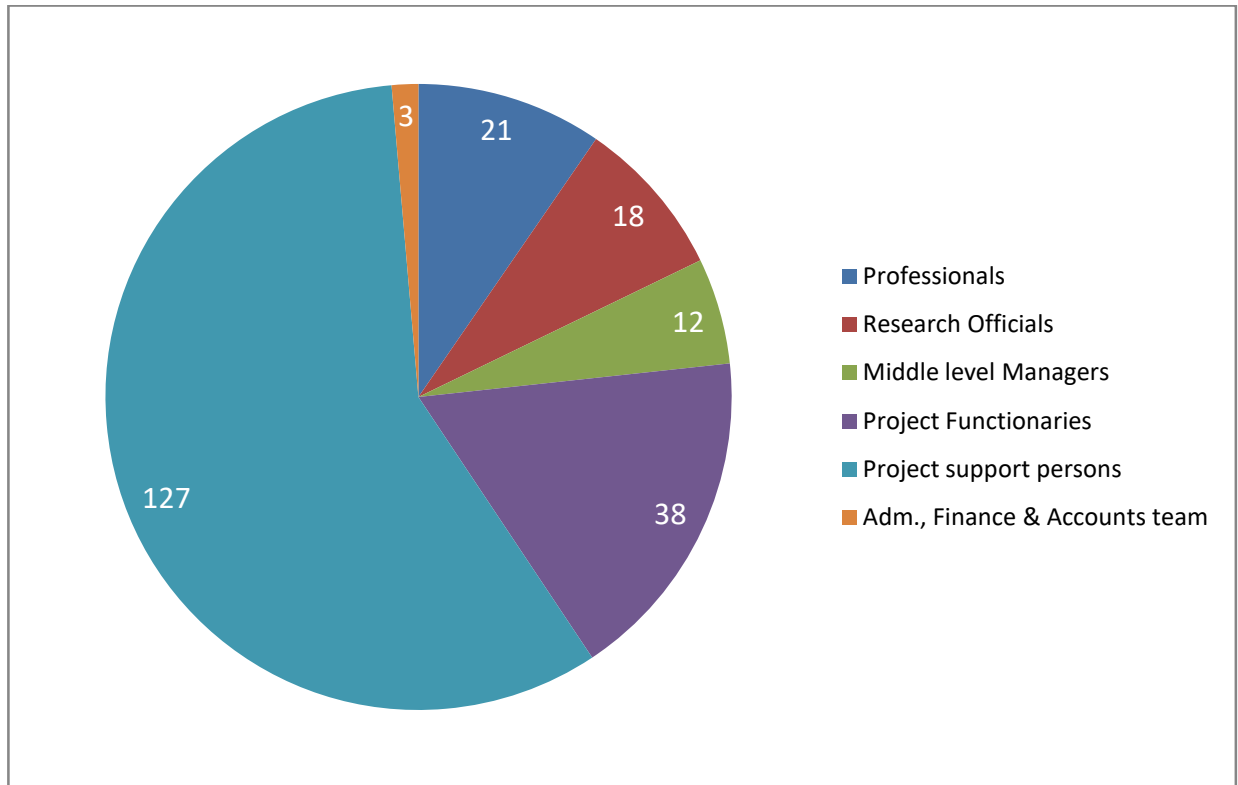


Urinal & Latrine facility at Observation home



9.Experts and Professional

EXPERTISE & MANPOWER



10. Audiated Statements